

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

OVER the graves of Privates Enright, Gresham and Hay an officer of the French army, name not mentioned in the dispatches, delivered a funeral oration that should be read by American stay-at-homes if they would understand the wonderful fighting spirit of our ally, France. The French officer said:

"In the name of —th division, in the name of the French army and in the name of France, I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham and Private Hay of the American army.

"Of their own free will they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe; they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression and barbarity.

"They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe, nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by our side and they have fallen raving the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight.

"Honor to them. Their families, friends and fellow citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil and only a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we and our allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as long as is necessary until final victory for the most notable of causes, that of the liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty.

"Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appeal to us with extraordinary grandeur.

"We will therefore ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tombs, 'Here lie the first soldiers of the republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for liberty and justice.' The passerby will stop and uncover his head. Travelers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes.

"Private Enright! Private Gresham! Private Hay! In the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls. Farewell."

ARMED MEN.

ACCORDING to Secretary Baker's figures, there are 38,000,000 men bearing arms in the war—27,000,000 allied troops and 10,600,000 on the side of the central powers. Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 3,000,000 and Bulgaria's 300,000, are arrayed the following armed forces:

Russia	9,000,000
France	6,000,000
Great Britain	5,000,000
Italy	3,000,000
Japan	1,400,000
United States, more than	1,000,000
China	541,000
Roumania	320,000
Serbia	300,000
Belgium	300,000
Greece	300,000
Portugal	200,000
Montenegro	40,000
Siam	36,000
Cuba	11,000
Liberia	400

Lloyd George said: "We are not fighting to destroy the German constitution." President Wilson's words are interesting as a comparison: "When this intolerable thing, this German power, is, indeed, defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose words we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly."

It is definitely announced that the next Liberty Loan campaign has been set for February 15. Every financial enterprise in the United States must be subordinated to this. Financing by great industries and all lesser operations are expected to be considered primarily in relation to the government loans.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED.

The fact that British bulldog tenacity won Jerusalem after 700 years makes Germany's peace feelers seem a trifle premature.—Philadelphia North American.

U. S. boys "over there" are reported to be in fighting form. The news will continue to be encouraging as long as France has a gun to give us.—Philadelphia North American.

The government, it is said, is planning to take charge of German patents. With a view, probably, to taking charge of the German royalty eventually.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

For forty years the German autocracy has refused to let the German people rule themselves and at the same time constantly assured them they ought to rule the rest of the world.—Chicago Herald.

The chaplain of the house of representatives gave a financial touch to his invocation at the opening of congress by praying that the nation might be united "in the bonds of patriotism."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Although some people may not accept Secretary McAdoo's theory that Germans have been repressing Liberty Bonds in the market, the prevailing opinion in this country is that in due time Liberty Bonds are going to depress the Germans.—New York World.

The food administrator says potatoes should be served on every table every day in the year—and we are trying to recall the table we have encountered homewards, perhaps, on which potatoes were not served.—New York Telegraph.

KIT OF DEAD BRITISH SAILOR IS AUCTIONED TO HELP HIS KIN

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Dead men's effects are sold at auction on the ship's deck by an old custom in the British navy. Prices out of all proportion to the value of the goods are often realized for the man's heirs, especially if the late owner was popular with his shipmates.

Purely personal belongings, such as letters and photographs, are first taken out to be forwarded to the deceased's relatives. Then, as soon as official sanction is obtained, the rest of the articles are taken to a convenient part of the ship and offered for sale. The master-at-arms acts as auctioneer.

BRITISH WAR SALVAGE.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A huge scheme of salvage which is expected to save Great Britain \$500,000,000 a year, is about to be put into operation under a board of twelve army experts, for the purpose of collecting and bringing back from France the whole of the war material that has been lying there unused or half-used, and remaking it for the army. In this fashion enormous quantities of copper, steel and various commodities, which otherwise would need to be brought from the United States, will be made available, effecting a large saving in tonnage.

There are dumps in France so extensive that it will take a thousand men weeks to remove them. The task will be undertaken systematically and spread over a period long enough to avoid any strain on labor at the front.

SMOKES IN FRANCE.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 8.—French tobacco and cigarettes are now obtainable in Paris only once each week and even then during the space of but about thirty minutes. During that half hour the tobacconists shops present about the same appearance as did the coal and wood yards during the fuel famine last winter. It takes from three to a half dozen policemen for each shop to keep waiting smokers orderly while the weekly supply is being dealt out, and to pacify those that are still in line when the "no more tobacco" sign is hung out.

Hot Tom and Jerry at the Bank Buffet. adv

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business and local works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.
 Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1917, an assessment (No. 13) of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the secretary, at the office of the company, 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31st day of January, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 11th day of March, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors,
 CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary,
 Office Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. J2-J21

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

MANHATTAN UNION AMALGAMATED MINES SYNDICATE.

Location of principal place of business, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada. Location of works, Manhattan, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of December, 1917, an assessment (No. 1) of two (2) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Registration Surety Company, room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31st day of January, 1918, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday, the 2nd day of March, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors,
 CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary,
 Office Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. J2-J21

DELAYED REPORT TELLS OF START OF GREAT OFFENSIVE AT GORIZIA

(Correspondence Associated Press.)

HEADQUARTERS OF ITALIAN ARMY, NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 9.

—Gorizia is a symbol. "On to Gorizia!" was the cry of the Duke of Aosta's soldiers as they pressed through the little town of Lucinico a few months ago, fighting their way down to the Isonzo river, then across the western bridge leading to the city, when the cry changed to "Gorizia at last!"

Then, a week ago, this was reversed when the overwhelming invading force of Austro-Germans took up this same cry, "On to Gorizia," pressing down from the north, across the northern bridge to the city, and ending with "Gorizia at last!"

Thus Gorizia has become a symbol of the huge change which has occurred within the last ten days. It was one of the farthest points forward on the Italian line, the center of a vast arc of fighting front stretching from Plesso, far in the north, down to the Adriatic at Montefalcone, and it was the most populous and important city in the great crescent of territory which the Italian army has sliced off southwestern Austria—some six hundred square miles in all. And so Gorizia was symbolic of that entire region which has twice changed hands in this war, and of the farthest advance in the first Italian campaign.

I visited Gorizia just nine days ago and saw the city on the eve of its agony. It was the last visit made before by anyone outside the military before the retreat began. The roar of the great Austro-German offensive already had commenced, though for the moment it was taken for a spasmodic renewal of the cannonade which has been going on for weeks. Within twenty-four hours the enemy had crossed the Isonzo fifteen miles farther north, turned the Italian left wing, beaten back the second army under General Capello, threatened to envelope the third army under the Duke of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy, and put in execution that gigantic hammerstroke by which they hoped to finish Italy and cripple the whole entente.

The visit was made by invitation of the supreme command with a staff editor from headquarters as escort. As we sped along the road in the big army auto I noted there were no troops along the road and boarding fields as one sees approaching Verdun or in the Somme or Flanders. This absence of troops in the rear was part of the system adopted, it was explained. All the re-positioning of the army was done at night, and the roads were left clear by day most of the time.

Ten miles out we crossed the Italian-Austrian frontier and entered Austria. The frontier was marked by an empty river as the mountain current had run dry. There were

scrub trees along the banks and our escort noted the strange fact that bears were quite numerous in these parts and back to the Julian Alps. Near the frontier bridge was a party of soldiers going home for two weeks' leave; they looked very happy and were quite unconscious of the escape they were making from the crash to occur a few hours later.

At Cormons, an Austrian village on the road, the signs above the shops were all in Italian, showing the Italians were right in the claim that all this section was racially Italian. At this town, too, was a statue of the Archduke Maximilian which had just passed through a queer experience. Some Italian soldiers passing through the town had seen the statue, and not being familiar with Maximilian, they had taken it for the great Genoese navigator, Christopher Columbus. With true Italian fervor they had decorated the statue, and there stood Maximilian with garlands about his neck placed there by Italian soldiers.

The cannonade began to be heard for the first time ten miles west of Gorizia—a low rumble to the north and east with now and then the muffled boom of a great gun. Day by day the fire was getting heavier, said our escort, who knew the ground by heart, and he added that the enemy forces had been increased from 120 battalions to 330 battalions.

As we pored over the map the increasing roar of the artillery told

that the enemy was losing no time in his part of the military game. The proprietor of the cafe was an intelligent old man, and I asked him if the fire we heard was the same as usual. He shook his head and said: "No, it is very much heavier and it seems as though something was going to happen." This was the instinctive feeling of the people on the spot who had gone through this day after day for months. They felt the blow coming.

On the corner there were two women of the working class talking together under an umbrella, for it was raining hard. Their indifference to the shelling seemed strange, and I stopped to ask them if the bombardment did not frighten them and keep them awake at night.

They were puzzled for a moment, as though not comprehending such an inquiry. And then they shrugged their shoulders.

"We are used to it," they said. "It used to frighten us at first, and the children still cry at night. But what can we do?"

These were typical townswomen, who had got habituated to the danger and destruction all around them, and were now stopping on the street corner in the rain to exchange the latest gossip. One of the women had the features of an Austrian and she smiled as she heard the rumble of the Austrian guns and looked off toward the enemy lines so near.

Within three hours after we got back to headquarters the full force of the blow had been struck and the great Austro-German offensive against Italy was in full operation.

Jones' pure apple cider at Hall Liquor company. Just arrived. Six bits a gallon. advN231f

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